

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H.R. 4141
OFFERED BY M .

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the “Donald M. Payne
3 International Food Assistance Improvement Act of 2012”.

4 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

5 Congress finds the following:

(1) For more than 55 years the United States, backed by the support of the American people, has been committed to providing life-saving food assistance to developing countries and vulnerable populations around the world.

(2) As the largest donor of international food assistance, an essential tool in tackling malnutrition, the United States has led the way in improving food aid quality to better target undernourished women and children.

(3) The United States contributes over one-half of all food aid supplies to alleviate hunger and support development and plays an important role in re-

1 sponding to emergency food aid needs and ensuring
2 global food security.

3 (4) Over the past decade, rising food prices and
4 protracted humanitarian crises around the world
5 have contributed to increasing demands upon United
6 States food assistance. At the same time, these fac-
7 tors, combined with advancements in nutrition
8 science, as well as severe and ongoing fiscal con-
9 straints, have led to an increased demand by policy-
10 makers and program implementers for new specially
11 formulated and cost-effective products to meet the
12 nutritional needs of the world's most vulnerable pop-
13 ulations.

14 (5) While United States food assistance is effec-
15 tive in providing critical calories and nutrients to
16 millions of people during short-term emergencies,
17 the long-term impacts of these programs have also
18 been increasingly called into question for not meet-
19 ing the nutritional needs of recipient populations.

20 (6) Reducing maternal and child malnutrition,
21 especially in the critical 1,000 days between preg-
22 nancy and age 2, is a key priority of United States
23 global food security and health initiatives, including
24 food aid.

1 (7) Recent reports by the Government Account-
2 ability Office and the United States Agency for
3 International Development recommended over 35
4 changes to United States food aid products and pro-
5 grams to improve the nutritional quality, quality
6 control, and cost effectiveness of United States food
7 assistance.

8 **SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

9 It is the sense of Congress that—

10 (1) even in this time of fiscal austerity, the
11 American people support the United States Govern-
12 ment's historic commitment to providing life-saving
13 food assistance to the world's most vulnerable popu-
14 lations;

15 (2) high food prices, coupled with growing con-
16 straints on available resources for foreign assistance
17 require the United States Government to focus on
18 creating efficiencies, improving quality controls, and
19 maximizing cost-effectiveness and nutritional impact
20 of United States food assistance programs;

21 (3) improving maternal and child health with
22 supplemental nutrition products is a central objec-
23 tive of international food assistance programs; and

24 (4) the United States has shown considerable
25 leadership in meeting the nutrition needs of preg-

1 nant women and small children through the 1,000
2 Days Partnership to support the Scaling Up Nutri-
3 tion (SUN) movement.

4 **SEC. 4. PROVISION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES.**

5 Section 202(h) of the Food for Peace Act (7 U.S.C.
6 1722(h)) is amended by striking paragraph (1) and insert-
7 ing the following:

8 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall
9 use funds made available in fiscal year 2012 and
10 subsequent fiscal years to carry out this title to im-
11 prove the nutritional quality of United States food
12 assistance, particularly for vulnerable groups such as
13 pregnant and lactating mothers, children under the
14 age of five, with a focus on the cost-effective 1,000
15 days between pregnancy and age 2, when appro-
16 priate, and beneficiaries under the President’s
17 Emergency Fund for AIDS Relief in Africa
18 (PEPFAR), such as by—

19 “(A) adopting new specifications or im-
20 proving existing specifications for micronutrient
21 fortified food aid products, based on the latest
22 developments in food and nutrition science;

23 “(B) strengthening necessary systems to
24 better assess the types and quality of agricul-

1 tural commodities and products donated for
2 food assistance;

3 “(C) adjusting products and formulations,
4 including potential introduction of new
5 fortificants and products, as necessary to cost
6 effectively meet nutrient needs of target popu-
7 lations;

8 “(D) testing prototypes;

9 “(E) developing new program guidance to
10 facilitate improved matching of products to pur-
11 poses having nutritional intent, including an
12 updated commodity reference guide and deci-
13 sion tools;

14 “(F) developing enhanced guidance, in co-
15 ordination with the Coordinator of United
16 States Government Activities to Combat HIV/
17 AIDS Globally and PEPFAR, to support the
18 targeting of food commodities and products for
19 nutrition support in HIV programming, using
20 standardized indicators of impact;

21 “(G) providing improved guidance to im-
22 plementing partners on how to address nutri-
23 tional deficiencies that emerge among recipients
24 for whom food assistance is the sole source of

1 diet in emergency programs that extend beyond
2 one year;

3 “(H) considering options for using United
4 States-produced food fortification packages, in-
5 cluding vitamin and mineral mixes, to fortify
6 local foods in recipient countries, as appro-
7 priate; and

8 “(I) evaluating, in appropriate program
9 settings and as necessary, the performance and
10 cost-effectiveness of new or modified specialized
11 food products and program approaches de-
12 signed to meet the nutritional needs of the most
13 vulnerable groups.”.

14 **SEC. 5. FOOD AID CONSULTATIVE GROUP.**

15 (a) MEMBERSHIP.—Section 205(b) of the Food for
16 Peace Act (7 U.S.C. 1725(b)) is amended—

17 (1) in paragraph (6), by striking “and” at the
18 end;

19 (2) in paragraph (7), by striking the period and
20 inserting “; and”; and

21 (3) by adding at the end the following:

22 “(8) nutrition science experts from academia
23 and nongovernmental organizations.”.

24 (b) COORDINATION AND OVERSIGHT.—Section 205
25 of the Food for Peace Act (7 U.S.C. 1725) is amended—

1 (1) by redesignating subsections (d), (e), and
2 (f) as subsections (e), (f), and (g), respectively; and

3 (2) by inserting after subsection (c) the fol-
4 lowing:

5 “(d) COORDINATION AND OVERSIGHT.—

6 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall
7 work within the Group to take the actions described
8 in paragraph (2) to increase coordination and over-
9 sight of food assistance programs established and
10 implemented under this Act, with a primary focus on
11 improving quality control and cost effectiveness.

12 “(2) ACTIONS DESCRIBED.—The actions re-
13 ferred to in paragraph (1) are the following:

14 “(A) Explore and test options for improved
15 packaging and storage of products to improve
16 shelf life, promote recommended usage by in-
17 tended beneficiaries, and oversee field-testing of
18 products.

19 “(B) Work closely with the Department of
20 Agriculture, to undertake reforms in commodity
21 acquisition and supply chain management,
22 drawing on best commercial practices for ven-
23 dor selection, quality assurance standards, over-
24 all management of the supply chain, and audit-
25 ing of food aid commodity suppliers.

1 “(C) Develop mechanisms and partner-
2 ships to facilitate more private sector develop-
3 ment and innovation in food aid products, pack-
4 aging, and delivery in order to improve the cost-
5 effectiveness, nutritional quality, and overall ac-
6 ceptability of the product.

7 “(D) Provide guidance to implementing
8 partners on whether and how best to use food
9 aid commodities, such as new specialized food
10 products, including guidance on targeting strat-
11 egies to ensure that the products reach their in-
12 tended recipients.

13 “(E) As appropriate, work to strengthen
14 monitoring of commodity quality by identifying
15 and tracking key quality indicators to determine
16 the full extent of quality problems, including
17 emerging concerns.

18 “(F) Establish processes and system-wide
19 protocols for effective monitoring and evalua-
20 tion of impact, to inform improved program de-
21 sign and address improving cost-effectiveness.”.

22 **SEC. 6. STRATEGY AND REPORT.**

23 (a) STRATEGY.—The Administrator shall ensure that
24 any United States Government strategy relating to global
25 food security includes a description of how food assistance

1 programs carried out under the Food for Peace Act will
2 contribute to, and be integrated with, such strategy.

3 (b) REPORT.—The Administrator shall ensure that
4 comprehensive information regarding budgets and expend-
5 itures, monitoring and evaluation, policy, and coordination
6 of food assistance programs carried out under the Food
7 for Peace Act is included, as appropriate, in relevant re-
8 ports submitted to Congress pursuant to the Foreign As-
9 sistance Act of 1961 and Acts making appropriations for
10 the Department of State, foreign operations, and related
11 programs.

12 **SEC. 7. DEFINITIONS.**

13 In this Act:

14 (1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Adminis-
15 trator” means the Administrator of the United
16 States Agency for International Development.

17 (2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
18 TEES.—The term “appropriate congressional com-
19 mittees” means—

20 (A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and
21 the Committee on Appropriations of the House
22 of Representatives; and

23 (B) the Committee on Foreign Relations
24 and the Committee on Appropriations of the
25 Senate.

1 **SEC. 8. FUNDING.**

2 Nothing in this Act or any amendment made by this
3 Act shall be construed to authorize the appropriation of
4 amounts to carry out this Act or any amendment made
5 by this Act.

